

**CLASSIFICATION**

**SECURITY INFORMATION**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. During the summer of 1950, Lt. Commander Wacław Węglarz was relieved of his command of the destroyer BLYSKAWICA and discharged from the Navy. A Soviet naval officer was put in charge of the ship, but soon returned to the Soviet Union after suffering injuries while at sea. At the present time the vessel has no captain. A second destroyer, the O.R.P. BURZA, returned from England on 21 July in very poor condition. Her guns were damaged and her engines would not function, and it was necessary to tow the vessel from England to Poland.
2. The Polish navy has twelve fast motor boats which are organized into three divisions of four ships each. All ships are numbered in a series beginning with the letter "S", but motor torpedo boats are in a series beginning with "ST". The ST-81, formerly named the BLYSKAWICZNY, is now in Swinemünde, and the ST-82 is in Gdynia. Armament and construction of these ships varies with use. Torpedo boats are equipped with four twin 20-mm guns, two twin Soviet heavy machine guns, two 600 mm. torpedoes and four depth bombs. The fast motor boats are equipped with two 45 mm guns, two Colt machine guns and ten depth bombs.
3. There are 16 trawlers currently in use in the Polish Navy, including mine layers, mine sweepers, patrol boats and other similar types of vessels. These ships are divided into various classes. Three ships, the T-31, T-32 and T-33 make up the "Delfin class". These ships are former American vessels and are armed with an 80 mm gun on the forecastle and two Colt machine guns amidships; they have a speed of 14 knots and a crew of 35 men. A second group of trawlers includes the D-45, D-46 and D-47, making up the "Dozorowce class". These ships are equipped with one 20 mm cannon on the forecastle, one four-barrelled anti-aircraft gun amidships, and one 20 mm gun on the stern. They have a speed of about 13 knots and a crew of 36 men. A third group of trawlers includes mine marked with a "T", which constitute the "Kaczory class". They are armed with one 45 mm gun on the forecastle and two Colt machine guns amidship. They have a speed of about ten knots and a crew of 30 men. The hydrographic ship HG-11 also is included in this count of trawlers. This ship was built before the last war and has been fitted with modern Swedish equipment. It is armed with a two-barrelled 22 caliber anti-aircraft gun on the forecastle, and has a speed of 15 knots and a crew of 31 men. The vessel is 230 BRT, 46.5 meters in length, 5.70 meters wide, and has a draft of between 2.20 and 2.50 meters.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

4. At the present time the Polish navy has two landing ships, the BD-1 and BD-2. One is stationed in Gdynia and the other is stationed at the Hel Peninsula. Additional ships of this type are being taken from other assignments and transferred to the Navy after repairs and modernization.
5. The gunboat OKON is stationed in Swinoujscie, and is equipped with one 45 mm gun and two heavy machine guns. The ship has a speed of twelve knots and a crew of 12 or 13 men. The Navy has four tugs, the BG-1, BG-2, BG-3 and BG-4.
6. Since 1950 the number of naval port commands (Komendant Portu Wojennego) has been decreased, and at present only the following are maintained:
  - a. Ochrona Wodnego Rejonu, or O.W.R., which is responsible for the area near Oksywie, including Gdynia, Oksywie and Babi Dol.
  - b. The Komenda Polwyspu Helskiego, in charge of the Hel Peninsula, including the eastern section of the peninsula from Jastarnia to the Hel Lighthouse.
  - c. The individual radar stations which are staffed by the Navy and lie between Oksywie and Babi Dol.
7. Large naval storage dumps are maintained at the following spots:
  - a. Torpedoes are stored on Hel Peninsula.
  - b. Bombs, torpedoes, mines and heavy artillery ammunition are stored north of Oksywie in the direction of Babi Dol. The dump is nearer to the former than to the latter spot.
  - c. Fuels are stored at Obluze between Oksywie and Babi Dol.
  - d. Cannons, machine guns and ammunition are stored in newly constructed dumps at Oksywie.
8. Naval units of the WOP (border guards) are trained by the Polish Navy and return to the WOP for duty. Neither crew nor officers of the WOP naval units are part of the Polish Navy, despite the fact that the crew members wear naval uniforms.
9. The Navy Officer Training School is located at Oksywie. Training takes four years, and includes a year of "preparatory work" during which the candidate is not completely admitted as an officer trainee. Choice of cadets is largely dependent on political leanings of the individual. Thirty to 40 cadets are trained in each class.
10. A school for career non-commissioned officers was founded in Oksywie in 1949. Political reliability is an important consideration in the choice of the approximately 40 candidates who are selected for training in the school each year. Emphasis at the school is on training of navigators, pilots, gunnery NCO's, electricians, and communications specialists.
11. A group of naval fliers is located at Slupsk, where four companies of about 160 men each are training in use of the Soviet YAK and IL planes. The training takes place at the airfield east of Slupsk. It earlier was planned that the Polish Navy would use an area near the Vietsker See, near Ustka. The Soviets will not supply the Poles with amphibious planes, in order to check attempts to flee from Poland in them.
12. The railroad artillery division, Dywizjon Artylerii Kolejowej, previously located at Darlowo (Rügenwalde), has been broken up, and equipment and personnel are now stationed along the Polish coastline. One artillery unit is located west of Kolobrzeg.
13. A group of about 300 Soviet sailors who were stationed at Gdynia and a second similar group located at Spiewowo, eastern Gdansk, were moved in May 1951, when they left Poland in the direction of Kaliningrad.
14. Small arms which are currently in use in the Polish Navy, including old Polish, Soviet and German models, will be replaced by new Polish weapons which have been produced to match Soviet calibers. The weapons are marked "FK" and are now stamped with the old Polish eagle. They are stamped with the year "1951".

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

15. A fast motor boat and a fully-manned trawler are kept in preparation for movement at all times in Gdynia. During the night, these ships are stationed near the north coast of the Hel Peninsula, and cruise between the Hel Peninsula and Jastarnia. All naval buildings along the Polish coast and in all harbors have been equipped with blackout material. Stores of arms and medical equipment are being built up at various points along the coast. No mines have been laid along the Polish coast, but preparations for mining have been made, and mine fields could be laid on short notice.
16. Landing and boarding operations have been practiced by the Polish Navy in all kinds of weather conditions. Landing craft will be used in future maneuvers, replacing fishing trawlers and motor boats which have been employed up to the present. Such landing practices have been held north of Babi Dol, near the Hel Lighthouse, at Leba, Kolobrzeg, and at Miedzyzdroje (Misdroy) on Wolin Island. All types of naval personnel, officer candidates, NCO candidates and students at naval specialist schools participate in such maneuvers.
17. Food aboard Polish naval vessels is said to be poor, especially since some of the smaller vessels have no refrigerating equipment for use in preserving the food. Following is the normal daily diet of enlisted men on a small ship:

Bread	800 grams	Fresh vegetables (seldom available)	250 grams
Potatoes	700 "	Marmalade	30 "
Corn meal	15 "	Salt and pepper	0.5 "
Macaroni	40 "	Coffee substitute	15 "
Groats	130 "	Cigarettes (only when aboard ship)	8 "
Fats	75 "		
Fresh meat	275 "		
Sausage	165 "		
Sugar	80 "		

18. Sailors in the Polish Navy received six zloty a month. More experienced seamen received nine zloty; mates received 15 zloty, and a boatswain's mate, 18 zloty a month.
19. Training of seamen on smaller Polish naval vessels includes the following subjects:

Political training	6 hours a week
Gymnastics	4 " " "
Drilling	12 " " "
Training in garrison service	4 " " "
Gas training	2 " " "
Marksmanship	10 " " "
Land fighting	10 " " "
Current events	4 " " "
Total	52 " " "

In addition to the above schedule the seamen are responsible for maintenance of the ship and its armament.

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